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THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON POLITICAL GOSSIP. SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR REBEL

ARCHIVES TO AID IN THE CAMPATICK—CABI-NET MEETING TO-DAY—STUMPING TOWNS BY CABINET OFFICERS—PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 14.-It is said that the Treasury Department, yesterday, paid to Col. John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate Army, \$75,000 for data for the Rebel archives which he held in his posession as attorney for certain parties in Canada. It is also further stated that this large sum was paid by the special order of Secretary Boutwell, who, in conjunction with other members of the Administration. is of the opinion that beside the primary objectiof protecting the Treasury from the claims of bogus Southern Union men, they can also be used for political effect in the South during the pending campaign, and in the interest of Gen. Grant. These archives or department files have a somewhat singular history. When the military operations in front of Richmond assumed that threat-ening character which finally ended in the evacuation irresponsible persons who amid the consternation attend-ing the downfall of the Confederacy escaped with them te Canada, where they have been kept and used for various speculative purposes until the present time. Whatever these papers may contain relative to Greeley's peace negotiation and which have not yet been pubwill now be deled out through the various Grant organs of the country, and whatever effect they may have in intimidating prominent men in the South

It is announced by the friends of the President, with great circumstance and parade, that he will arrive here to-morrow for the purpose of attending to the business of the Government. A meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Tuesday, at which will be present the Attorney-General, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Inerer, and such other members as may happen to be in the city at that time. The President will be accompanied from Long Branch by Senator Wilson, who will con and then start on his trip South. He speaks in Richmond on the 17th, and goes thence to Carolina, where he will make three speeches. Returning, he will proceed westward, speaking Indiana, and return to the East in time to take part in the Pennsylvania campaign. Secretary Boutwell goes o North Carolina to-morrow, and Secretary Delano will

partment clerks detailed daily to work in the Capitol, but never appearing at their desks in the Departments are flooding North Carolina with documents, and all the Government officers in Washington having any facility as speakers will probably visit the State before the elec-

J. P. Thompson, President of the Pomological Society, writes to the Secretary of the Greeley and Brown Executive Committee here, and says that all sides are probably convinced now that Michigan indorses the action of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Thompson states that the additions to the ranks under Greeley and Brown are very cheering, especially in Gov. Blair's district. The Liberal Reform movement is also gaining recruits every day in his district, Grand River Valley.

REFORM IN OHIO.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN COLUMBUS-SPEECHES BY GEORGE L. CONVERSE, C. P. L. BUTLER AND OTHERS.

IBY THEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, July 14.—The Greeley and Erown ratification meeting, which was adjourned last Wednes-day evening on account of a rain-storm, was held last night in front of the State House. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The Hon. George W. Moneypenny presided, and a long list of Vice-Presidents were elected, embracing some of the most prominent citizens of both political parties. Amos Laylan, C. B. Flood and Henry T. Chittenden were secretaries. The meeting was addressed ably and acceptably by George L. Con verse, C. P. L. Butler, E. Y. Bingham and J. E. St. Clair. rounds of applause. A resolution ratifying the Cincin-nati and Baltimore nominations was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers. Judge Jewett, President of the recent Democratic State Convention, who was to address the meeting, was called away by the illness of a relative but he sent a dispatch, the sentiments of which were

AKENTUCKY BOURBON JOURNAL ON GREE-LEY AND BROWN [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14 .- Col. Jas. A. Dawson, editor of The Ledger, has returned from Balti-more, and this afternoon that journal comes out for

Greeley and Brown. A leading editorial says: We feel consciousness of having discharged our whole duty, and if disaster come we shall be free from re-sponsibility. We have nothing to retract or modify. We We feel consciousness of having discharged our whole duty, and it disaster come we shall be free from responsibility. We have nothing to retract or modify. We have written some plain words, but they were true, and we thought the occasion demanded an expression of treth. Having fathfully given warning of danger and suggested a remedy, we can do no more. We claim to be a philosopher, so far at least as to make most of what we cannot change. We have produced failure; as yet we can see no reasonable ground to hope for anything else. If the result shall prove otherwise no one will more heartily rejoice than we, and having done our best to secure the adoption of that policy which to our mind gave greater promise of victory, we shall now do what we can tour hieve the end upon the plan had down by those upon whom responsibility was laid. No man shall say that we stood in the way of success. We cannot defend the record of Mr. Greeley. That will hardly be expected of us. Neither can we indorse the platform upon which he stands. Imitating the example of Mr. Greeley in 1848, we spit upon the platform. In spite of the record of the candidate and the platform upon which he has been placed, we shall support the ticket as the best that can be done under the circumstances. Having necepted the nomination, Mr. Greeley, though hitherto not a Democrat, has become the candidate of the Democratle party, and if elected cannot, without downright transfer, fall to conform his Administration to the policy of those whose candidate of the Democratle party, and if elected cannot, without having the transfer, fall to conform his Administration to the policy of those whose candidate had nearly good will because he has given substantial evidences of devotion to reform and to the principles of local self-government, by his bold, manly, just course in Missour. Bestdes, he is a native born and bred Kentucky platform, support Greeley's transfer, which is a consocration not without consequence. Then, to be brief, we accept the inevitable, stand upo

This course of The Ledger will carry the Bourbon Dem cerats with it, and insures an overwhelming majority for Greeley and Brown in November.

SENATOR STOCKTON'S POSITION. ALL DEMOCRATS SHOULD SUPPORT GREELEY AND

BROWN. The following letter from Senator Stockton

of New-Jersey appears in The Newark Journal of Satur

Acting First Assistant.

Acting First Assistant.

Commenting upon the correspondence, The Chicago Tribune says: It is not many weeks since Grant issued his humerous proclamation, declaring that "honesty and convent of yesterday, in which I am incorrectly represented as having urged the delegates from New-Jersey to vote for Horace Greeley. This is an entire maistake, in common with all other observers, it was cream. But having been elected to the Senate of the United States as a Democrat, and never having cast a vote for any one hut a Democrat, my convictions were clear from the first that it was my duly to support a Democrat for the nomination. The Convention at Trenton elected delegates without any expression of opinion on the subject. Under these circumstances I continued to the cad as I began, having the delegation to vote according to their individual of the Convention which appointed the delegates, and probably the views of the Bemocracy of the State. Now, Sir, which the high court of the party has spoken, there can be no difference of opinion among Democrats. Party beage, as well as the higher convoliderations of particular, will unite the Democrats of New-Jersey as one man on their nominee; and I doubt not that New-Jersey will and the Peach and I doubt not that New-Jersey will and the Peach and I doubt not that New-Jersey will unite the Democrats of New-

it is my duty to the imperiled liberty of my country; to the Constitution which I am bound to protect against its violators; to individual liberty, which has been destroyed by forced constructions of the amendments to the Constitution; in the great fundamental doctrine of local self-government, violated in all the States; to the treedom of elections; to the supremacy of the civil over the military power; to the cause of reform against the universal corruption surrounding the present Administration—to use all honorable means in my power to describe the reflection of Gen. Grant, by scraring the election of Horace Greeley. I trust and believe that those Denscrats, like myself, who have asstained from any movement outside of the party organization, will now unite as one man in tails seared duty, and show that the old Democratic party can a fil, as heretofore, make a sacrible of all prejudice and passion, and can join with all partyclic citizens in a determined effort to preserve at feast such liberty as has been left to us by the usurpations of the Republican Congress examine and the military power. I am, very truly, yours, John P. Stockfon.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CARO-LINA.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING AT WELDON-SPEECHES BY SENATORS TIPTON AND STOCK-TON, EX-GOV. VANCE, GOV. WALKER, AND

OTHERS. Weldon, July 13 .- The campaign in this State was anspictously opened yesterday with a grand mass meeting in this town. The largest crowd that the ittle town ever beheld thronged its streets and listened with enthusiastic geal to the speeches ratifying the Baltimore nominees. The meeting was held in a grove near the town, where a platform had been erected and a spacious arbor constructed, beneath which the vast essemblage found comfortable seats. The platform was decked with flags and such significant mottoes as "Peace, peace, peace, Greeley and Brown, the national es." "Constitutional Liberty and Equal Rights o all, White and Colored," "The North and South

to all, White and Colored," "The North and South United against Corruption." Upon the platform were the Hon. Thos. S. Kernan, the Hon. R. S. Smith, Gen. M. W. Ransom, ex-tor. Vance, Gen. Thos. L. Chirgman, Senator Tioton, W. W. Breckell of Halifax, Col. Hinton of Norfolk, ex-Gov. Clark of North Carolina, Gov. Walker, the Hon. Wm. S. Gilman of Virginia, and the Hon. John P. Stockton of New Jersey.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Richard Smith, on whose inction Thos. Kernan, esq., was chosen President. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents of the meeting: Richard Smith of Halifax; Messrs, E. D. Hali, D. M. Barringer of Walke, Edward B. Conigland, R. B. Peebles of Northampour, John W. Dunham of Wilson, and Gov. H. T. Clark of Edgecomb. Mr. Kernan, on taking the chair, mude a brief address. He said that as a member of the Baltimore Convention he brought back to his people good news, the Bemocrats had clasped hands with the good men of the North for the redemption of the country, and as their standard-bearers they had nominated Gracley and Brown. [Great applanse.]

the redemption of the country, and as their standard-bearers they had nominated Grocley and Brown. [Great appelanse.]

The Hou. D. M. Barringer made a few remarks, and closed by introducing Schator Lipton of Nebraska, who was heartily cheered, and among other things said:

In the secend week of Grant's administration he discovered that when a Scuator differed from the extreme wing of the party, or evinced a purpose to oppose any of its measures, he was to be reported to Grant, to be discontinued, and if he still remained refractory, he was to be politically executed. What was the result of this policy of hunting down and persecuting the men who differed from them f. It was the Cincinnal Convention and a Liberal platform, indorsed on Wednesday last by the Democracy—a combination that will sweep Grant from political existence. Of 5 Mr. Greeley he speke warmly; he was not without a claim upon the gratitude of the Southern people, as an advocate of amnesty in the face of bitter opposition which threatened him with a loss of influence and reputation if he persisted. Consulting no one; relying upon none but his own judgment, he risked everything in behalf of his humane policy. He (the speaker) had also opposed Mr. Greeley for being so fast with his amnesty, but he saw now that Mr. Greeley had been tan years ahead of them all, and in the face of all who advised him to the contrary, he put his name to the ball bond of Jefferson Davis. In this he risked his reputation and influence with his party, but his generosity feared nothing. Mr. Tipton spoke of the enforcement act and the efforts to prevent its passage There was nothing left for us but to unfurl a banner of our own. This is the banner of Liberal Republication. You Southerners have hearilly accepted the laste with us, and together we will defeat the common enemy. Whatever can be done in the North will be done. In the South you must leave no stone unturned. Every honest and legal vote must be brought out and polled for Greeley and Brown.

Senator Ransom introduced The Hos. D. M. Barringer made a few remarks, and

were not personal, but position. I know that he is an bonest man, and that he will do justice to all. Providence has done this work, and thus I believe Providence has pointed out to us the only path to safety, security, and liberty. That Mr. Greeley will be elected in November I am sure.

Gov. Walker of Virginia was next introduced, and when he approached the front of the platform the vast crowd arose and gave him three rousing cheers, and then upon motion of Gen. Ransom, gave three times three with a will for Virginia. Gov. Walker said that the present contest means more than the elevation of three with a will for Virginia. Gov. Walker said that the present contest means more than the elevation of Mr. Greeley and the hurling of Gen. Grant from power—it is a contest of principles, and would go on if no such mea were concerned. But these mea represent very well in their persons the principles and pintforms they stand upon—the one the embodiment of grim-visaged war; the other, with his broad and benevolent face, the type of honesty, humanity, intelligence and peace. Horace Greeley has been for restoring to the people all the rights the Constitution accords them—for reace and uni-Greeley has been for restoring to the people all the rights the Constitution accords them—for peace and universal anmosty. He stood by us in the Virginia contest of 1869, which was fought upon those issues which are now carried into the national arena. The speaker said that the man was a beggariy fool who dared to say the South would deprive a single citizen, white or black, of a single right which the law gives him. Virginia, having entire control of her own internal affairs, is a witness to this.

at one time that every liberty of this country would be lost for the sake of punishing rebels. He thanked heaven that at last the event proved he was mistaken; that a reaction had taken place in the bosom of the

heaven that at lost the event proceed he was mistaken; that a reaction had taken place in the bosom of the great Republican party.

Remarks were also made by Gen. Clingham of North Carolina, and in the evening by Mesars. F. H. Busbee, T. J. Person, and Thomas S. Keenan.

There were about 5,000 persons present, including many negroes. The meeting was in every way a success.

MODERN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The following commentary upon the Adminstration sort of Civil Service Reform appears in The

To His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the Un Fig. His Excellency U. c. Grand, Prescently the United States, Long Branch:
Great indignation prevails here at the appointment of Casper E. Yost as Postmaster. Yost's disgraceful conduct last Winter has already lost you many friends, and this unlocked-for appointment endangers the success of our State and Presidential tickets. I am supporting Grant and Wilson with my daily and weekly newspaper. Somebody must shoulder the responsibility. Upon whose recommendation was it made! Please answer.

E. Rosewater.

Mr. Yost was appointed entirely upon the reconcendation of Senator Hitchcock.
U. S. Grant, President.

J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General, Washington:
Great indignation prevails here at the appointment of
Casper E. Yost as Postmaster. I am supporting the Administration with my daily and weekly paper. Somebody must shoulder the respensibility. Upon whose
recommendation was this appointment made?

Mr. Yost was appointed by order of the President, vic oel T. Griffin, resigned.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

James H. Marr., Acting First Assistant

Acting First Assistant.

Commenting upon the correspondence, The Chicago Tribune says: It is not many weeks since Guant Issued his humerous proclamation, declaring that "honesty and efficiency, and not political activity," would thenceforth determine the tenure of office. Fe has kept all the scoundreis in office that were in then, and has appointed a new lot, turning honest and efficient men out in order to create vacancies. We know nothing of Mr. Casper E. Yost, and it matters not that Grant manages to throw the responsibility of his appointment on Senator Hichcock's shoulders. It is plain that the Civil Service Reform has once more been ignored by the man who beasts his eagerness to enforce it. It is equally plain that if Mr. Yost's appointment really endangers the success of Grantina in Nebraska, he will be speedily removed, no matter how honest and efficient he may be.

money. I was taken in too, by the additional promise of a "splendid programme." I discovered, of course, that the band played magnificently, but the "splendid programme," with the exception of one or two numbers, was wanting. If people will call me an outrageous grumbler for this, I can only say that I am one of the thousands who must own to having been spoiled by the Symphony Soirces and Central Park Garden Concerts of one Theodore Thomas, who obstinately refuses te let us remain in the musical rules of 15 or 20 years ago.

Nete-York, Jury 13, 1872.

J. H. CORBELL.

THE REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

A WATCHMAN SHOOTS A BOY FOR BATHING NEAR HIS HOUSE.

MEMPHIS, July 13 .- While a party of boys were bathing in the river, last evening, below the foot of Beale-st., a private watchman named Sturgen, employed to take charge of some flat-boats near at hand, came out on the roof of his dwelling, armed with a mus-ket, and followed by his wife, armed with a revolver. After threatening the boys for bathing there, Sturgeon took deliberate aim at one of them, John Murphy, who was in the water, and fired, three slugs striking him in the head and killing him instantly. Sturgeon immediately jumped into a skiff and made his escape, but his wife was arrested and lodged in the station-house. They came here recently from St. Louis, and are represented as of bad character. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Sturgeon.

A MURDEROUS PHILADELPHIA POLICEMAN PHILADELPHIA, July 13.-Michael O'Connor. a policeman, was to-day committed to awaitthe result of injuries inflicted on a colored man, John H. Weaver. It seems that the officer threatened to take improper liber-ties with a colored woman, and Weaver coming up, he pulled out his revolver and fired at him, the ball taking effect in the upper part of the abdomen, on he left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. O'Connor issaid to have been under the influence of liquor at the tise.

A CINCINNATI ALDERMAN ASSAULTS AREPORTER. CINCINNATI, July 13 .- J. L. Keck President of the Board of Aldermen, assaulted Mr. Nerins, reporter of The Enquirer, at Fourth and Vine-sts., this afternoon. Nevins drew a revolver, but was disarmed by a polic man. Keck continued the assault. A frieid of Nevins then struck Keck with a cane, and a policiman then interfered, arresting all three. An article in The Enquirer last Sanday led to the difficulty.

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY IN UXBRIDGE, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 .- The residence of E. W. Hayward, eashier of the Blackstine National Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., was entered this norning, between 1 and 2, through a chamber window, by five disguised men, who, after binding and gagging Mr. Hayward and family, numbering four persons, entered the room of Chas. Wessen, the teller of the bank, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and unlock the safe. They obtained between \$13,000 and \$14,000, mostly in bills. The robbers then locked the safe and bank, took the teller back to his room, unragged the whole family and gave them water to drink, regagged them, and went away. The condition of the family was discovered about daylight, but the robbers had left no clue to the manner of their departure. A michel, containing fuses, powder, and burglars' implements, was found near the bank this morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A DISASTER CAUSED BY A RAIN STORM. NEW ORLEANS, July 14th .- A heavy rainstorm washed away the embankment of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad, yesterday morning near East Pascagoula. The engine and 20 cars of a freight train ware wracked and the engineer. A. Carl of Michigan. were wrocked, and the engineer, A. Carl of Michigan, and the brakeman, John Cronan of New-York were killed.

A TRAIN THROWN DOWN A BANK-SEVERAL

PERSONS INJURED. DOELESTON, Penn., July 14.—The morning train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad shortly after leaving this place this morning, ran over a cow, throwing the engine and two milk cars off the track, down an embankment nearly 30 feet. The fireman was seriously injured, and the engineer, the milk agent, and the baggage-caster, and one or two other persons on the cars were somewhat burt.

AN ALLEGED TENNESSEE DEFAULTER. MEMPHIS, July 14 .- The report of the Grand Jury to the Criminal Court, last evening, charging William McLean, the State and County Tax Collector, with being a defaulter in over \$100,000, and Esquire Pleckly, the Financial Agent, with gross incompetency, has been the absorbing topic to-day. Warrants were issued for McLean's arrest, but the Sheriff has been unable to find him. His friends, however, assert that he will surrender himself to-morrow. This office is the most lucrative in the State, and has been held by him for two or three terms.

CALIFORNIA RAILEGAD MOVEMENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 .- The sum of \$120, 000 was subscribed yesferday to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. A new company, entitled "The San Francisco and Colerado Railroad," to connect San Francisco with the Texas Pacific Railroad, has been or-ganized here. It is to be independent of the other roads, and \$4,200,000 of the stock has been already taken.

GERMAN CORVETTES AT FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.-The German Haytiae gunboats in the harber of Port-au-Prince, in order to obtain the indemnity due German merchants at that place, arrived here this morning from Kingston, Jamaica, to which place they went from Port-au-Prince.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE AND M. STRAUSS AT THE LOTOS CLUB

AND M. STRAUSS AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

From the Concrete tes Rists Units of Saturday.

The concert in the evening, which was attended by about 4,000 persens, was followed by a brilliant reception at the Lotes Club, to which Mr. Johann Strauss was also invited. The assemblage was cordual and animozed. Mr. John Brougham, the Vice-President, did the honors of the Club to Messrs, Paulus and Maury and the artistes who accompanied them. He welcomed the visitors, and M. Paulus replied for them. Mr. Henri Drayton then sang, with great effect, the Marselliaise, which was repeated in chorus. At 11:39 M. Strauss arrived, and Mr. Schwab addressed him briefly in French, in the name of the Club, and he responded in his peculiarly humorous way. He then played on the plano his celebrated valse, Bles. Danube, which was received with repeated salvos of applause. The remainder of the evening was passed in toasts, speeches, and cordial, suimated conversation, all concluding with the "Star Suzgied Banner" and "three cheers for the French." We promptly avail ourselves of this less when the star when the evening the members of the Loke when the star offerthe members of the Loke when the star of th casion to offer the members of the Lotes, who so worthily represent the k-illiant and artistic element of American society, our sincere thanks for their intelligent sympathy. We thank them not only in behalf of the Garde Republicaine, but in the name of the French residents of New York, and, above all, in the name of Prance, who will be gratified to see the true spirit of the American people evinced, apart from cliques and rivalries—the American people to whom she is so affectionately attached by the recollections of the past and the aspirations of the future.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The British Parliament will probably be pre-

Ex-Gov. Stanley of North Carolina died at San

Judge Ladd of the New-Hampshire Supreme ...Mrs. Henry Duchine, age 21, was fatally d by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, on Saturday night, at Low.ii.

.The. Hon. E. E. Washburne, the American ter to France, has gone to Boulogne, where he purposes remaining

... William T. Mattison, while in a state of som-mbrillem, fell from a second-scorp window at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday orating, and was instantly killed.

Gen. Ryan was arrested yesterday at Key West schemer Express from Nassar. He deales the trails of the Spanish sent of the capture of the Fannie's troops, and says no causen were

Alfred Wilkinson of Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary

.The Postmaster-General has ordered exten

.The Secretary of State has referred all th

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. FURTHER DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF TAXA-

PARIS, Saturday, July 13, 1872. The proposition of M. Gaslonde, which created such an excited debate in the National Assembly yesterday, was to increase the rate of taxation on licenses, doors, windows, and furniture. The subject came up again during the session of the Assembly to-day, and, after debate, that part of the proposal increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, but the other portion iucreasing the tax on doors, windows, and furniture, was rejected.

To-day, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, was celebrated at Ferté-sous-Jouarre with a banquet. M. Gambetta presided, and made a characteristic speech, in which he denounced the league of the Church and the Monarchy. Public dinners in honor of the day were prohibited in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nimes, Bordeaux, Rouen, and Lille; but no attempt was

GERMANY.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE SCHUTZENFEST.

BERLIN, July 14, 1872. The German riflemen from America, who are to take part in the Federai Schützenfest, arrived last week in Hanover, where they had a most cordial recep he frequently alluded to the enthusiasm manifested in the United States over the victories of the Fatherland during the late war; and at the end proposed three cheers for the visitors, which were given with good will by the large crowd present at the reception.

EGYPT.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AND EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, July 12, 1872. A disgraceful affray occurred here yesterday etween G. H. Butler, the United States Consul-General, and Wadleigh, his secretary, on the one part, and Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-Confede rate officers in the Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged, and Major Campbell was wound ed. The affair created great excitement, and there are various accounts of its origin. Butler's plea in justifica tion of the imbreglio is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated attempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the

ITALY.

CREATION OF CARDINALS BY THE POPE. LONDON, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

The Echo publishes a private letter, said to have been written by a person high in authority at the Vatican, stating that the Pope, on the 1st of November last, All Saints Day, bestowed Cardinal hats upon Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of London, the Archbishop of Paris, and Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, now deceased, who was then Archbishop of

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN ANTICIPATED. LONDON, July 14, 1872.

The Observer anticipates that by the award to be made by the General Tribunal, England will be obliged to pay heavy sums for direct damages, although it believes the total amount will fall several million below the American estimate.

THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON THE INDIRECT CLAIMS—VIEWS OF CALEB CUSHING—HOW

THE DECISION ORIGINATED.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] GENEVA, June 29 .- Before this letter can reach you the indirect claims, and much of the trouble they caused on both sides the Atlantic, will be a thing of they caused on both sides the Atlantic, will be a thing of the past, but, nevertheless, it may possibly be worth while to explain how the chief actors in a drama which has not been altogether creditable to the existing Ameri-can Government excuse themselves for having subjected themselves and the nation they serve to the humiliation of the atter rejection of the indirect claims. The theory put forward by the American officials now here is tha they are quite contented with the action of the Court, All areradiant, and persist in declaring to all they meet that Gtant's Administration has won a great diplomatic victors. This morning I called on Mr. Cushing to hear his opinion on the judgment of the Court. I found him very electy, as he always is, and evidently determined to represent the result of the last six months' blunder-

ing ass victory for Gen, Grant. "Well." I said, "I have come to you to find out what is the test answer to make to my English friends about the rection of these 'National claims,' as you prefer to call them, for I can tell you we are laughed at most heartly. John Bull is in high feather, and his remarks are ndther pleasant nor easy to answer." "Let thos laugi that win," was Mr. Cushing's reply. " We have every reason to be satisfied with the judgment of the Arbitators. There are two reasons for our satisfaction.
The first is that we have compelled the British Govern ment to recognize the supremacy of the Tri bunal, and thus undicated the correctness of the position which we have naintained throughout the long controversy which has been going on between Washington and London-namely, that the question of the admissibility of the indirect claims ought to be submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration. The second reason we have fo satisfation at the result is that we have succeeded in obtaining a judgment on the 'Indirect' or 'National' claims. As to the boast of the English press that we havebeen non-suited, that I do not think amounts to much Nothing is more common in law practice than for appeal courts—which this Tribunal really is in effect, uch as there is no higher court (except indeed tha in which Dahlgren guns and monitors are the arbitrators) -to have to settle questions of extent of jurisdiction. The plainiff—and it can never be too often and too forcibly stated that the United States are the plain-tiffs and Great Britain the defendant in the preent instance-is continually endeavoring to raise polits on which it is at once necessary for the Court to decde whether it has jurisdiction. Nor is it needful for the lefendant to ask the Court to decide. A Judge constartly says to counsel: 'Regarding such and such point, I do not propose to hear counsel, the Court being of minion that on those points it has no jurisdiction. This is exactly what the Arbitrators have said in the present instance." "Do you think people will be satisfied in the United States with the result," I asked. "Tiose that have claims will, I am very sure," laughed Mr. Caleb Cushing, thus parrying my question, and avoiding an expression of opinion on the diplomacy of the Washington Cabinet as to who was the author of this arrangement by which the indirect claims were ruled out. " I cannot at present say more than this, that it was the lawyers on either ade who had a good deal to do with it. You ar aware that I have always been of the opinion that Evarts Wayte and I could soon manage matters with Sir Roundell Palmer if we were allowed freedom of action We have gone to the utmost limit of our instructions in this matter, and I think both countries ought to thank us for the result. The London Times, I see, says it is all due to Mr. Adams. That is wrong. So, too, is Mr. Gladstone in stating that the indirect claims are forever disposed of. Morally, the present Administration cannot bring the national claims forward again either before this or any other Tribunal, but any new one may, in my judgment, raise the question of the liability of Great Britain for national claims, (not, of course, before the present arbitrators,) whenever it sees fit." "And we may have another Administration soon, perhaps," added Mr. Cushing, with a smile. In answer to my question whether Art. XI. of the Treaty of Washington does not bar all further claims of all kinds, he answered: No. Sir; it would have done so if the British Government had not, by their attitude and their avowed intention never to allow the indirect claims to be regularly adjudicated upon, produced an expression of opinion from the Tribunal of Arbitration that it had no jurisdiction conferred on it by the Treaty so far as the indirect claims were concerned. In other words, they decide that those claims are outside of the Treaty, therefore they are not affected by that part of Its XIth article which says that 'the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration' are to be considered as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to. It is self-evident that the indirect claims cannot, after this decision of the Arbitrators, be considered as 'hereinbefore referred to.'

It may be worth while to mention that the secrecy Government had not, by their attitude and their

maintained by the Tribunal was so maintained at the special request of Mr. Gladstone, and of him alone. With regard to the history of what passed we are hardly likely, for the present at all events, to have more than fragmentary information. At several sittings the agents and counsel of the two nations retired, leaving the five arbitrators to deliberate alone with closed doors on the matters before them. My contribution to the listory of what happened at the Hötel de Ville is that Sir Roundell Paimer asked for leave to put in a supplement to the British argument, a request which the Tribunal refused. Baron Itajuba, who represents the Emperor of Brazil, is considered by some of the United States officials to be one of the most talented of the Arbitrators—an expression of opinion which I suppose is the origin of the report that the Baron is favorable to the American view of the liability of Great Britain to pay heavy direct damages for the escape of the Alabama. I believe I am correct in stating that the words of the decision of the Arbitrators relative to the indirect claims were privately submitted to the American and British representatives before adoption, and I strongly suspect that when Mr. Evarts and Sir Roundell Paimer came to look at them they had little difficulty in recognizing their joint handiwork, with the sole addition of a few phrases about the danger and inconvenience of delay to the two nations. There is no likelihood whatever, I understand, of there being any resort to oral argument, athogh the Treaty permits such argument should the Arbitrators desire further information in respect to any particular point. It is perhaps worthy of mention that the United States Consul thought it necessary to prepare, and I believe print, two separate arguments, one to be lodged in case some agreement respecting the indirect claims had been arrived at between Fish and Granville previous to the 18th June; the other, and of course the one actually used, treating of the indirect claims as still before the

PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLICT NEAR HOLGUIN

-PROCLAMATION OF VALMASEDA.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.-Files of Havana papers and correspondence to the 12th inst. have been received. The *Diario* publishes the particulars of a defeat of the Spaniards on the 29th ult., near Holguin, and acknowledges that the Spanish loss was very severe. The victorious Cubans subsequently attacked and burned a portion of the town of Lama. The fighting began at 6 a. m. and continued until 5 p. m. The Cubans were unable to capture the intrenchments, which were defended by 146 Spaniards. The Cabans captured over 100 horses, 200 cattle, and other materials. The Spaniards lost 11 killed. The Cuban loss is not given. The Spanish Col. Huerta pursued the Cubans, killing several, and recapturing 42 horses and cattle and some war ma terial. Five Spanish battalions are pursuing the Cubans. Col. Valera has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with 136 rifles, 200 boxes of ammunition, 2 pieces of artillery, and

Correspondence of the Official Bulletin announces tha 29 members of the Fannie expedition have been killed. Many rumors are current as to the fate of the exped ? tion. The number of rifles reported as captured is out of all proportion to that shipped in the Fanule.

Captain-General Valmaseda delivered up his office to Ceballos on the 11th inst. He issued on the occasion a

Ceballos on the 11th inst. He issued on the occasion a proclamation to the people, saving:

Powerful metives moved me to demand my separation from the Government of the Island. This deprives me of the power of earning the title of Pacificator precisely at the moment when I see that at a not remote period it will be possible to announce to the Home Government the termination of the war. But circumstances are superior to the will of man. The realization of terminating the war is undoubtedly reserved for my successor. I do not think it possible that the revolution can exist four or five months longer, it now being prostrate, without resources, with its adherents killed or dispersed, and the expeditions which sustained their hopes captured. Captain-General Valmaseda, accompanied by his pri-

vate secretary, will positively sail for Spain on the 15th inst. Ex-insurgent Emiliana Aguero has issued a manifesto to his country men, defending his course in joining the Spaniards against the rebellion after three and a half years' service in the insurgent army. He says he will never have recourse to treachery, calumny, hes, or the armies of the Laborantes.

THE GERMAN CONSUL PROTESTS AGAINST THE ACTS OF THE GERMAN WAR VESSELS.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 30 .- Mr. Schultz, the German Consul here, has resigned his position and united with several German merchants in an official protest against the extreme measures adopted by the mmanders of the German fleet when capturing the Haytian war vessels.

BRAZIL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE COMPLICATIONS WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION-MILITARY ARMAMENTS.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arived at Southampton. Brazil had declined to receive Gen. Mitre, Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confed eration. The Brazilian Government was preparing for ostilities. The arrival of large quantities of munitions of war ordered in Europe was expected. The dispute with the Argentine States originated in the non-fulfillent of the treaty concerning Paraguay.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

INFLAMMATORY PROCLAMATION IN HONG CHOW -THE MIKADO TO VISIT FRANCE-APPLICA-TION FOR IMMEDIATE SIGNATURE OF A TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED

San Francisco, July 13.-The steamship merica, from Hong Kong, June 12, and Yokohama, June 22, arrived to-day.

An inflammatory proclamation was placarded in Hong

Chow against foreigners, and on the remonstrance of Consul Lord with the authorities of Ningpo, the proclamation was suppressed. The transit-pass question has been satisfactorily settled at Chinkeang through the exertions of Consul Flint. It is reported that judgment in the collision case has been given against the ship Rona. Capt. Blake, of the Alaska, is at Shanghai as the senior officer of the United States in China.

The Mikado of Japan leaves shortly on a tour of inspec tion to several ports, and on his return will depart for France, via the Suez Canal. Terashima-Tozo has been appointed Japanese Ministe

e London. Yuzi, the late Governor of Yedo, goes to Paris to prepare the way for his Majesty. The Japanese fleet, consisting of three vessels, will shortly leave for Hong Kong. Katzawa, formerly Admiral-in-chief of the late Tycoon, has been reappointed to that position. Gov Ito, Okubo, Terashima-Tozo, and Yuri, with their attendants, leave for Europe by the steamer America.

been refused until the other treaty Powers are first vis-ited. The railroad to Siugawa, a distance of 15 miles, is in working order and takes well with the natives, al-though the rates are 50 cents, and \$1.50, and the time occupied in the passage is 35 minutes. The application for a treaty with the United States has

occupied in the passage is 35 minutes.
Serious disturbances at Nijgata, where some 40,000 per
sons, high and low, were implicated in an attempt to
restore the late Tycoon, have been quelled, after a loss

sons, high and low, were implicated in an attempt to restore the late Tycoon, have been quelled, after a loss of many killed.

Mr. Watson, the new Chargé d'Affaires for England, refuses to meet the Mikado unless he stands in the presence of the Mikado, instead of squatting. Terashima-Tozo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refuses to accede, and in consequence Mr. Watson will wait for instructions from home before he will present himself. Terishima will not be received at London unless the question is settled.

The United States frigate Colorado has sailed for Hokadadi with Gen. Capron on board, to take a look at Yezo and the Kurile Islands. The Tunis steamer Zodia, being now a treaty vessel, and in debt, has been seized by the Japanese Governor. The Tunis officer has protested against the right of the seizure, and will hold the Japanese Governor.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Ingraham Morton, Superintendent of the East-rort, Mr., tiss Works, was drowned at Gore's Point, Friday.

Tori, Me., Usa Works, was drowned at Gore's Point, Friday.

By the recent sinking of a ferry-boat at Fort Rice, Dakota, two men, belonging to the 17th Infantry, were drowned.

John Thompson of Boston was killed at the Charlestown Gas Works, Friday, by falling from a staging while unleading coal.

L. P. Walker, an organist, of Louisville, while

. Thomas Foley, a stevedore, shot Thos. Carri-William Gaff and William Parker are under

Tamnton, Mass., suspected of murdering G ey, shows body was recently found in the riv Sergeant Robert E. Carr shot and instantly Dr. S. T. Sherman, convicted of causing the

A young man named Fallamsbee, belonging A young man named randament in the depot of the and North American Railroad, in Hanger, Me., while shackling leaves a sife une had just been married to him.

Thomas J. Nichols, acting as the friend of the Rev. Heary Giles, who is an invalid, is energed with embetaling mone-contributed by friends for Giles's support. Nicools was arrested in New port, R. I., and arrespeed Saturday in the Bosion Municipal Court for

trial.

Alexander H. Weir, who in April last presented at the Third National Bank, in St. Louis, and had eashed a furged check for \$4,200 on the Chatham National Bank of New York, was arrived at Budkio a few days since, taken to St. Louis Naturday, in the custody of a selective, and fodged in just.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

NO VERDICT IN THE STOKES CASE.

LOSE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S ARGUMENT -DR. SAYRE REPUDIATES THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF FISK-JUDGE INCRAMAN'S CHARGE UNFAVORABLE TO THE PEISONER-THE JURY OUT ALL NIGHT AND DURING SUNDAY.

Anticipation that the case of Edward S. tokes would be given to the jury during the day served to flil the Court of Oyer and Termmer on Saturday with a larger number of carious and interested spectators than on any day of the trial. A great number of ladies were early in attendance, chiefly those of prurient imag nations, who have been fixtures of the court-room since the trial began. The precautions of the court officers to exclude the merely inquisitive have been unavailing, and few trials of such importance have ever been attended by such a small number of influential or notable persons. Except the array of the friends and relatives of the prisoner, including such gen tlemen as William E. Dodge, James Stokes, Clinton Gi bert, Daniel James, F. W. DeVee, Charles Pratt, L. B Van Dusen, and on the other hand, "Gratz" Morgan, "Gratz" Ingraham, John H. Comer, and other friends of the dead man, few persons of note have witnessed the trial. On Saturday only the father, brother, and sister of the prisoner attended him, his mother having been completely prostrated by the varying emotions she has been subjected to and the fatigue of two weeks' close attendance in the room. Mrs. Fisk attended the trial for two days only, and Mrs. Mansfield was present only for

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The Court was opened at 101 a. m., and the District-Attorney concluded his summing up. Before beginning, however, Mr. Tremain made the following statement for Dr. Sayre, in which that physician, like Dr. Carnochan, also present at Fisk's bedside, repudiated any responsibility for the treatment of Drs. Tripler and Fisher.

If the Court please: Dr. Sayre called upon me this morning, and, expressing the conviction that I would be unwilling to do any injustice to him, desired me to make an explanation upon two minor matters. He complains that it appears from the report of my argument that I included him in the censures which I expressed, directed against the caucus of doctors. He assures me that he was not present at any of those caucures. I am not aware that I did in terms include him in my criticisms I am quite desirous of giving him the benefit of his denial. The other point related to the medical treatment which Fisk received after he was wounded. I presented to the jury a synopsis of the evidence given by Dr. Fisher, stating the condition of the patient at different periods of time, and the medical treatment which he had received. I also stated to the jury that it appeared from Dr. Fisher's evidence that Dr. Sayre had approved Fisher's treatment. Dr. Sayre, however, reminds me that it appears from his testimony that he ordered that treatment to be discontinued at it o'clock on the evening of the 6th of January. He authorizes me to say that he disapproved both of the cancuses and of the medical treatment, and as I am quite unwilling to do injustice to any person I am glad of the opportunity afforded of making this explanation

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY GARVIN'S ADDRESS.

As I said yesterday, gentlemen, there was never a osition in which a prosecuting officer and jurors can be placed where that sense of responsibility comes down so deep into the immost recesses of the heart. In this great city of 1,000,000 of people you are to represent them all. You act for them, and for your conduct they will hold you responsible. But what of that. You care not what they think or what they say, provided you do as your consciences dictate. Now in the wisdom of the world it has been said that if one man takes the life of another he shall answer by his own blood, which means that if your intent to kill, have the premeditation which the law calls for, the design beforehand to take the life of this man, you shall offer in explation your own life. And does it make any difference what the character of the man is! It is entirely immaterial whether the victim wrath against a man has the prisoner or anybody els the right to take vengeance; into his own hands? No; the scales of justice must be held high and even. Men are protected by the law. By the law they must stand, and by the law they must be judged. Now if there is any justification or excuse for this prisoner, it is the business of his counsel to show it. The prisoner must take upon himself the burden of satisfying the jury that he is innocent of the crime that stands against him; or, if guilty, that the circumstances justified him in committing it. Now what is his justifica tent We make out a case against him. We show a life taken by premeditated design. He says true, " i shot

doctors he would have lived." Gentlemen, that is a pretty lame defense. That is pretty poor reasoning. put a man in a condition that he cannot be saved cept by the most skillful surgery, and then to say that he had been treated as some else has been treated, or as he might have been treated, he would have lived. That kind of reasoning is prepospeterous. ROW FISK WAS DOCTORED. This idea that he was not doctored according to the lights on one side or the other—is there any dispute that after 11 o'clock any medicine was given to this man ? Is there any dispute that only two half grains of morphine were given to him! Is there any doubt at all that in cases of this description, where a large and small intetine are wounded, in nine cases out of ten they die † No-body has disputed that. The wounded man gets a terrible shock, which means paralysis of the nervous system and he goes steadily down to his grave, and never rises. The prisoner himself says that he was compelled to shoot this man to save his own life. This story is supported and sustained by no human testimony except his own except some testimony that has been produced here on this stand by a woman and her sister. Who is the woman! Who is the woman that has brought one man to the grave and another to the scaffold? This" whited sepulcher, clean on the outside," as in the language of Scripture, "but within full of rottenness and dead men's

im. I had the pistol in my pocket. I knew it was loaded,

but if it had not been for malpractice on the part of the

by my learned adversary, who has denounced gambling and ridiculed the importance of a gambler's testimony; but how is it with the harlot? How does her testimony

ones." The testimony of gamblers has been adverted to

reading passages from Proverus in reference to lowd women, and continued:] Now we have called all the people upstairs, and they didn't see a pistol; we have called all we could reach around the bedside of this prisoner, and they say they didn't see it. Why didn't this prisoner say anything about the pistol t Why didn't he say Fisk drew a pistol about the pistoi! Why did n't he say Fisk drew a pistol on him! The counsel says it was because he told him to keep still. His counsel did not see him until seven o'clock that evening. When he was arrested down stairs, why did n't he say "There is a man shot; I shot nim because he was going to shoot me; I saw the pistoi on the stairs, and I saw it drop on that platform!" Would it not be natural in your own case to tell the first human being you came to you had been attacked, and had killed your assailant to save your own life! And when he stands in the presence of this dying man he does not open his lips to reply to the declaration "That is the man that sho me." Why did he not speak out! He could have said it to Hill, but he didn't! Why not it Why not when arrested! Why not when before Mi. Fisk! He had not seen consel then. There was no padlock on his mouth them. He was confronted with the dying many his spirit still hovering before its fight, and charged with the crime, but there was no word of denial, no word of excuse, no word of countercharge, no word of regret, no word of remorse. All before he had seen a lawyer. It was not true. It was a device of the prisoner to save his life.

FISK'S CLOTHING PRODUCED.

FISK'S CLOTHING PRODUCED.

Here was evidence that could not be manufactured; hat could not be picked up by Dr. Shine along the street. (He held up Mr. Pisk's cloak.) You will find a number of holes in this coat. you will see he could not have used his hands as the prisoner says he did. Had it een hanging down, as the prisoner's theory requires, there would have been at most two holes. It was wrapped around him; so the holes in the coas show it pistol in his hand; no opportunity to take one out. He had no pistol in his hand; the circumstances around A small bull is picked up but no pistol. Only one pistol is found, and that the pistol on the sora. He one pistol is found, and that the pistol on the sofa. He did not care how it came there; it was Stokea's pistol, Mr. Fisk was caught unarmed in a trap, wailed in on each side, with no escape but to the street, to which he had no time to go. He cried out, "Is there no one to help me?" Did that mean that he had any pistol there? Moore, their own witness, sees no pistol. No one cise saw a pistol. What do they say as to the Harta and Redmond? All they could say was that they told lies. Had they not noticed that their testimony was con-